

making an extended reply, but proposed in return the "health of the Mayor and the ladies of Liverpool." To this an ex-Mayor responded, thanking Grant for his gallantry, and proposing, also, the health of Mrs. Grant.

During the luncheon the streets leading to the Town Hall were packed with spectators, and the flags and decorations gave the streets quite a holiday appearance.

AT THE EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOMS.
At four o'clock the party, including the Mayor and the other guests, visited the Exchange. As they entered the News Room there was a general rush of cotton merchants, brokers and others, and the reception to Grant was truly enthusiastic. Ascending the gallery facing the Nelson Monument he addressed a few words to the company, saying that he was much gratified at the reception accorded him in Liverpool, and that he would soon revisit this city, hoping better to understand its institutions and business interests. The cheering continued for a minute after he had concluded and was taken up by the people collected in the alleys running into Water and Old Hall streets.

A FUTURE BANQUET.
It is decided, therefore, that if the General returns to Liverpool, as he promises, the Mayor will give a grand banquet in his honor on the 23rd of June.

HIS MOVEMENTS TO-DAY.
The arrangements now are that he will visit Manchester as the guest of the Mayor of that city to-day, lunch with the members of the Common Council, visit the various institutions of interest, parks and factories, and leave for London at four P. M. accompanied by a deputation of merchants. At St. Pancras Station he will probably be met by a delegation representing the government and be escorted to his hotel in semi-state, after the honors awarded to ex-sovereigns.

BANQUETING WITH ROYALTY.
The Post says General Grant will take dinner with the Prince of Wales at Mr. Pierpont's residence on the 21st of June. He will meet the Duke of Cambridge at a similar banquet on June 26.

MORMON CRIMINALS.
DIFFICULTY IN SECURING EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM—NO MONEY TO PAY WITNESSES' EXPENSES—DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOWARD GOES TO WASHINGTON TO CONSULT WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—BRIGHAM YOUNG'S CABAL—HOPE FOR DELAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 29, 1877.
The Grand Jury, which assembled on the 21st inst., has adjourned until July 16, after the examination of witnesses who were subpoenaed before the exhaustion of the appropriation for the Department of Justice. The testimony rendered seems fatal, not only to the principal actors in the massacre in Utah, but to those who instigated it. This testimony will be supplemented by that of other witnesses when means are provided for their attendance at court. In this important case it is made known to the United States officials and the Mormon priests in Utah, the real and only difficulty which lies before the conclusion is simply this:—The law provides fees for the service of papers in the Territories, and this provision is general. Here there are special circumstances which make it necessary to do more than serve papers.

MONEY REQUIRED.
For instance, it usually happens that the witnesses in old murder cases are distant, and either through fear or some other influence, are unwilling to come and testify. It is also true that inadequate provision is made for their payment. In territorial cases, which are all the cases, except those under United States statutes at large, the United States government does not pay them, of course, and the Territorial Legislature has made but a small appropriation, which is only to be had upon the Auditor's warrant, but as there is no money in the Territorial treasury these warrants are unsalable, and can only be realized on at a large discount, if at all.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE WITNESSES' SUBPOENA.
The consequence is that the witnesses subpoenaed on these old cases, influenced by all the considerations I refer to, may refuse to come here if brought, as many of them are in another State or Territory, unless their expenses are borne and they are guaranteed protection while here. In the case of these witnesses who are in the Territory, influenced by the same reasons as above specified, the federal officials fear they may promptly get out of the way on being served with subpoenas in dangerous cases. It is understood that if they dodge the officers their conduct will be approved by the Mormon community, and that the skulkers will be even all and encouragement in evading their duty to the courts. Consequently federal officers would have to pay for the transportation and subsistence of important witnesses. But there is no law for the allowance of such expenses.

MR. HOWARD'S POSITION.
United States District Attorney Howard has before him evidence sufficient to convict the principal members of the Mormon hierarchy of frauds and crimes, and United States Marshal Nelson is prepared to summon the requisite witnesses. Ten thousand dollars would probably be enough for witnesses' expenses. It is understood that in advance of the extra session of Congress a certain discretion lies in regard to such an expenditure, if not with Attorney General Devens, then with the President. Mr. Howard, by consent of his official chief, has left here for a personal consultation at Washington. It would be a misfortune to the cause of public justice should the representations there of this courageous gentleman not prevail, in spite of the weak counsels and tergiversations by which the Governor of the Territory has made himself ridiculous.

HOPE OF THE "SAINTS."
What Brigham Young and his followers would like, and what they are now working for with an intensity which can hardly be conceived of at the East, is that no premonitory liberty may be taken before October with the public funds. When Congress meets they hope to use, with commendation of both houses, the tactics that have never failed to elicit legislation against them. They are not only raising men here, they are raising money to expend there. The idea that these and other statements you are now receiving are sensational, in any other respect than that they are truthful, may be dismissed from your readers' minds. This is the first time that any but spasmotic attempts have been made to overturn the licentious ring who reign in Utah.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOKKEEPER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., May 29, 1877.
H. K. Diefendorf, for several years employed by Messrs. Arkell & Smith, the paper sack manufacturers at Canajoharie, as bookkeeper, was to-day found to be a defaulter to the firm in the sum of \$7,000. He made partial restitution by transferring about \$4,000 worth of real estate to the firm.

VENUS OF MILO.

THE REPORTED DISCOVERY OF THE ARMS OF THE STATUE CONFIRMED—MEREDITH HEAD ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL BELICS.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1877.
The report that the arms of the Venus of Milo have been discovered is confirmed by a letter received at the State Department to-day from General Meredith Head, our Charge d'Affaires at Athens. He writes that they were found on the island of Milo, at a distance of less than thirty feet from the place where the statue itself was found in 1820. He says:—
The arms are exquisitely modeled. One holds a kind of shield, the other a spear. The workmanship is even the simplest to acknowledge the authenticity of these wonderful relics.
It is not a little singular that the news of the death of the tender of the famous Venus of Milo, who in the Louvre, has just reached Greece at the moment when the other portions of that great work of art are being brought to light.

THE WAR.

Precautions for the Safety of the Czar on His Journey.

ISLAM'S GIFT TO THE SULTAN.

Concentrating for the Grand Struggle in Asia—Ardahan Not Recaptured.

RUSSIA'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Troubled Condition of Constantinople—Fears of Revolution and Massacre.

SERBIA ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, May 30, 1877.

People here have made up their minds that no great movement will take place on the Danube until the arrival of the Czar at the headquarters of the army, and therefore we are awaiting that event with more than usual anxiety. The report sent by the HERALD correspondent of the precautions taken for the Czar's safety is probably explained by the fact that the Turks would take the announcement of his arrival on the Danube as a warning of the Russian advance, and therefore his movements are kept strictly secret.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE Czar's SAFETY.

The HERALD correspondent at Plojești telegraphs that the date of the Czar's departure for the front and the route he intends to pursue are purposely kept secret lest any attempt should be made on his life. The cause of this caution is the suspicion strongly entertained by the Russian authorities that the recent railway disasters in Roumania are the result of some conspiracy. So thoroughly are the Russian authorities convinced of the existence of a conspiracy that strict orders have been given for a searching investigation. It is announced from Vienna that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar will meet at Hermanstadt. The Czar will, on his arrival, formally take command of both the Russian and Roumanian armies. All cause of jealousy will thus be avoided. This, however, does not alter the arrangement by which the Roumanian army remains on the northern bank of the Danube.

There was another railway accident near Plojești yesterday, and several persons were killed and injured.

ISLAM'S SACRIFICE.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that reliable information has been received in that city from Mecca, Arabia, which states that the announcement of the holy war has filled with enthusiasm the followers of Mohammed. Their enthusiasm is also showing itself in a very practical shape. The faithful offer not alone their swords, but their treasure, to the Sultan in defence of the true faith. The Sherif of Mecca is resolved that the Moslem cause shall not suffer for want of the sinews of war. He has placed at the Sultan's disposal all the treasures of the Holy Shrines and the accumulated money gifts received from the Mohammedan pilgrims amounting in the aggregate to the sum of 200,000,000 of piastres, or about \$5,000,000. No doubt the Sultan had this treasure in view when he decided on unfurling the standard of the Prophet and declaring the Holy War.

THE CANARD ABOUT ARDAHAN.

No confirmation has been received in Constantinople of the reported recapture of Ardahan by the Turks, and the news is probably without foundation. Considerable indignation was aroused among the fanatical portion of the Turkish populace by the capture of that town by the Russians, and the popular rage culminated in the revolutionary demonstration of the sofas. The canard about its recapture by the Ottoman troops was doubtless set on foot with a view to appease the anger of the multitude and to give the Porte a short spell of domestic tranquillity, so that all its energies might be devoted to the preparation for the approaching struggle on the Danube, which may decide the fate of the Empire.

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

A despatch from Vienna says:—"To the south of Sukum-Kaleh a detachment is concentrated under General Alchassoff to prevent a Turco-Circassian force moving along the shore into the Plains of Mingrelia. It did so now the positions of the Russians in the rear of Sukum-Kaleh and Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of the Turks and Circassians is only an inconvenience, but should the movement reach the Tschikens, whose revolt in Terek does not yet seem quite suppressed, then it might become a real danger to the Russian lines of communication in the Caucasus." A despatch from Constantinople says:—"Intelligence from Sukum-Kaleh states that the Russians have evacuated and the Turks occupied the fortress of Zil. The Russians have evacuated the whole coast line of the Abazas country."

ON THE DANUBE.

A Bucharest despatch contains the following:—"The Turkish camps at Nikopolis have been removed behind the hills. This is believed to be a prelude to the bombardment of Turnu-Magurele. The Roumanians think the Turkish monitors are placing torpedoes along the southern side of the river. A special from Krajova, commenting on the estate of the Roumanian army, says:—"Between Kuperens and Cetate there are 20,000 soldiers. They are in excellent physical condition and are perfectly equipped and armed, and have more than the ordinary proportion of artillery. With a definite scheme of action and complete accord with the Russians. Very interesting intelligence may presently be expected from the Widan-Kalafat section of the theatre of war. While Prince Charles was passing through Krajova a deputation of citizens greeted him amid great enthusiasm with shouts of 'Long live the King of Roumania.'"

A Vienna despatch says:—"Cossabia was shelled for eight hours on Monday. Nine sailing ships were destroyed and also a steamer of the Austrian Danube Navigation Company."

SUDAN MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

A despatch from Plymouth says very unexpected orders were received from the Admiralty late on Tuesday evening that the Channel reserve squadrons now in Plymouth Sound should proceed to sea as soon as they were ready without waiting for the Thunderer. They will leave Wednesday morning. Their destination is not announced, but is understood to be Gibraltar.

tion is not announced, but is understood to be Gibraltar.

RUSSIA'S TERMS OF PEACE.

A despatch from Vienna says that Count Schouvaloff recently informed Prince Bismarck that Russia, as indemnification for war expenses, would eventually only claim Upper Armenia as far as Kars, and excluding Erzerum, so as not to interfere with English interests near the Euphrates, provided England remained neutral.

CELEBRATING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The recent demonstration of the sofas in Constantinople is still a source of some anxiety, and it is now evident that the conspiracy was a formidable one. The Constantinople newspapers state that among those exiled for participation in the last sofa demonstration are Aglia Effendi, a Counselor of State; Ismail Bey, chief of a department in the Foreign Office; Emin Bey, formerly Chamberlain to Sultan Abdul Aziz, and Kemal Bey and Moushir Bey, Journalists. The foreign Ambassadors have been informally assured by the Porte that the state of siege will not interfere with the privileges of foreign subjects. Proceedings will only be taken against a foreign subject with the concurrence of his consul.

The wildest rumors are in circulation this morning concerning the condition of affairs at Constantinople. It is said a conspiracy has been discovered against the dynasty with ramifications in the provinces. A court martial is sitting with closed doors. The only certain fact is that Mahmud Damad Pacha insists upon drafting all the sofas into the army.

THE CHRISTIANS IN DANGER.

A correspondent in Constantinople has sent the following despatch, dated May 26, by way of Athens:—"Redif Pacha, Minister of War, is now dictator, and for the time more powerful than ever. Great anxiety prevails among the European population, who fear that during the state of siege if news of fresh disasters arrives there will be a collision between the populace and the troops. Our position is one of very great danger and is generally so regarded. It is certain that fresh disasters must happen. The fall of Ardahan and Baidar has enabled the Russians to march in two converging lines toward Erzerum. They have turned Erzerum and Mukhtar Pacha must either accept battle against a vastly superior force or capitulate. If he is beaten Erzerum must fall, for it is without fortifications and the force in it is small."

SERBIA ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

A correspondent at Ragusa says he learns that the anti-Turkish movement in Serbia has escaped all control. Prince Milan, finding he was becoming dangerously unpopular, has been forced to prepare for war, despite the strong remonstrance of the foreign representatives. Alexina and other towns on the frontier are being hastily fortified, and a speedy resumption of hostilities is regarded as certain. A despatch from Belgrade says Russian diplomacy is playing a double role regarding Serbia. A telegram from St. Petersburg says the warlike feeling in Serbia is general and urgent, but Russia discourages Serbian participation in the war. Russian policy is to abstain from stirring up revolution, notwithstanding Turkey's action in the Caucasus. From Pesth the report comes that the Serbians are claiming free passage for their steamer Delgrad past Adakale, and are mounting guns at Laki to give their protestation more weight with the Turks. The Serbian preparations are evidently attracting the attention of the Turks, who do not mean to be taken unawares. A despatch from Kalafat says:—"Considerable movements of Turkish troops are observed in the direction of the Timok from Vidin." General Horvathovitch, the Serbian commander at Negotin, telegraphs that there is an apparent concentration about Veliki and Iavor."

A demonstration in favor of Russia took place yesterday. The Metropolitan offered prayers for Russian success before the Prince and Princess of Serbia and an immense crowd. On the other hand, all the conservative opposition candidates have been elected in the supplementary elections to the Skupstchina. The conservatives are the peace party.

Many volunteer officers, formerly in the Serbian army, have returned to Belgrade from Plojești, not having been received into the Russian army or the Bulgarian legion.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows:—"The statement that the Turks have consented to allow navigation of the Danube as far as Giria is at least premature. In spite of the energetic representations of this government the Turkish commander at Ada Kaleh still bars the way with his cannon. There is doubtless an excuse for the Turks, as navigation as far as Giria is of advantage only to the Serbians and Roumanians, but still it scarcely seems wise to risk a serious difference with Austria, and it is hoped better war will prevail."

MICHAELSKOFF'S WAR NOTES.

The Khedive seems to hesitate at the last moment about sending his troops to Turkey. Advice from Alexandria report that the Egyptian contingent for Turkey has not gone yet. The reason of this detention is unknown. The Ministerial crisis in Greece consequent on the defeat of the Cabinet in the Chamber is still unsettled. Advice from Athens report that M. Comandourous has been summoned by the King to form a Ministry. An armed party attempting to cross the frontier into Thessaly has been arrested by order of the government. A St. Petersburg despatch says the Grand Duke Vladimir has started for the Danube. According to the Morning Post the Turkish government have decided to admit foreigners to their service. A number of English gentlemen who have had experience in their own army are about to join the Ottoman forces. Among these volunteers is the Hon. Mr. Drummond.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES CAPTURED.

EXTENSIVE WHISKY-MAKING BUSINESS BROKEN UP.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 29, 1877.
Chief Officer and assistants, acting under directions of Internal Revenue Collector Barlow, of Somerville, N. J., made a raid at twelve o'clock last night on an illicit distillery in this city, and arrested Archibald Ebbins, Archibald Smith and John Courtney, from Brooklyn, N. Y., and Lewis Wright, of the city. In the vault was found 3,000 gallons of molasses and all necessary apparatus for carrying on the business. The distillery had been in operation about six weeks, and had furnished about \$200 worth of whisky per day, which was shipped by boat to New York. The parties were lodged in jail and will be taken to Newark to-morrow or Thursday for examination before United States Commissioner Whitehead. They will be tried in the United States District Court at Trenton. The prisoners were taken into possession by the local officers. The cases given by the prisoners are supposed to be assumed.

PINNEY IN PRISON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29, 1877.
George M. Pinney, the delinquent paymaster's clerk, was to-day taken to answer in \$5,000 bond on a charge of forging a naval certificate of indebtedness. It is considered probable he will waive examination on the other charges. In default of bail on the various charges he is now in custody.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1877.
Two attempts at suicide were made by women in cells at the Central Guard House last night. The first was by a low character from Baltimore, by trying to hang herself with a handkerchief. She was discovered just as she was choking, having tied the handkerchief around her neck and to one of the bars in the cell door. About two hours after another woman, who was in the opposite cell, attempted suicide by setting fire to her dress. The fire was suppressed before she was much injured.

DEMOLITION OF JESUIT BARRACKS.

QUENNY, May 29, 1877.
A contract was signed to-day for the demolition of the Jesuit barracks, erected in 1635, the oldest ecclesiastical structure on the continent.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From All Parts of the World.

GERMANY'S NIGHTMARE.

Still Marching Troops Toward the French Frontier.

MACMAHON'S TROUBLES.

Legitimists Openly Attacking the President.

Arrival of the City of Brussels at Liverpool.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, May 30, 1877.

From Berlin the HERALD correspondent telegraphs that the Emperor of Germany has approved the proposals made by the War Office to strengthen the German forces on the French frontier as a compensatory military measure for the alleged increase of the French army on the frontier of Lorraine. It is well known that this reinforcing of the German army is carried out more as a warning to the French clericals and reactionaries who have captured the government of MacMahon that Germany is keeping a close eye on them than with any view either to aggression or defence. This is clearly confessed in the nature of the reinforcements sent forward, which consist only of two Infantry regiments, the Twenty-ninth and Ninety-second, which were added to the garrison of Metz, and the Seventh and Thirteenth dragoons, which are transferred to Lorraine. While these demonstrations are taking place on the frontier polite diplomatic assurances have been given at Paris that the German Emperor has not been influenced in the least in his feelings toward France by the recent change in the French Cabinet; but notwithstanding this diplomatic politeness President MacMahon and his clerical advisers will understand that even the German Kaiser may not always find it convenient to speak his mind frankly.

POLITICS IN FRANCE—CABINET THEORIES.

Politics continue to engross the attention of the people of France. Rumors of the intended resignation of the Marshal President were sent over the country for effect, but the official Monitor now declares he will not resign, no matter what party assumes to control the patronage of the government. The Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, has issued a circular to the procureurs-generaux explaining that President MacMahon, exercising his constitutional prerogative, intervened to arrest the progress of radical theories incompatible with the peace of society and the greatness of France. The Minister invited public prosecutors to use redoubled vigilance and firmness to insure respect for the laws established for the protection of morality, religion and property, and particularly those laws defending them against the attacks of a licentious press. He recommends the procureurs to repress apologies for the Commune, offences against the President, and, above all, false news, particularly the calumny that there exists in France a party in favor of foreign war.

LEGITIMIST SUSPICIONS OF MACMAHON.

The legitimists are excited because they cannot control the appointments of new prefects, &c., and are beginning to renew the cry of dissatisfaction which was so familiar immediately after the "liberation of the territory" from the power of German legions. L'Union, a representative journal of this class, on Monday printed this argument:—"Every act of energy should tend to a fixed end. To combat the republicans in order to maintain the Republic is stulticity. To unite the conservative forces in order to resist revolution is a plan which requires a solution. Has the Marshal one? We should not have raised this question had not the Marshal, appealing to our confidence, asked us to take part in the combat. While not allowing anybody to lay hands on the prize of the hoped for, but more and more uncertain victory, it allows the country to forget only two solutions—the expedient of a Presidency for life or of an imperial surprise. A life Presidency is a monarchical falsehood and a republican treason—falsehood and treason would be a two-fold insult to the dignity of France. An imperial surprise would deliver up its dupes and accomplices to the indignation of history. We shall not be found in their ranks. The government, by its composition, language, acts and inner direction, warrant us that behind the enterprise of social defence there may be political maneuvers. Rightly or wrongly the names of certain Ministers, the selection of prefects and the preponderant influence of several persons we need not name, induces the conviction that if the Marshal wishes, simply and loyally, to withstand the revolution there may be other aims behind and around him."

MACMAHON TO THE POPE.

It is stated that President MacMahon has sent an autograph letter to the Pope expressing confidence that in the serious position in which France now stands His Holiness would continue that benevolence he had always manifested.

SPAIN'S RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

The Spanish government has decided to forbid pilgrimages or religious manifestations which may form a pretext for Carlist propaganda, and in view of the antagonistic attitude shown by a section of the Episcopal clergy toward it have made representations to the Vatican to use its authority to dissuade the recalcitrants from creating embarrassment.

THE VATICAN AND RUSSIA.

It is asserted that the Pope has indirectly requested the good offices of the Emperor of Austria with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics in Poland.

VICTOR MENDELSSOHN WRITES THE HOLY FATHER.

The Times' special from Rome states that King Victor Emmanuel has written to the Pope, congratulating him on the approaching anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. The Pope has sent a reply thanking the King, and taking occasion to beg him not to permit the Italian government to despoil parishes and confraternities of their property, stating that otherwise he should be constrained to protest. The King has made no reply to the Pope's protest.

REPUBLICAN ROSS.

In consequence of President MacMahon's recent action Italian republicans have planned the arrest of Rome with notices of a great demonstration at the Apollo Theatre on the 31st inst., to declare that Rome can never again become the Rome of the Popes.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

A despatch from The Hague says:—"The Queen of Holland is ill, and her condition causes some anxiety." The Prince of Orange has been summoned home.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS AT LIVERPOOL.

The Laman steamer City of Brussels arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday, shortly before noon, in tow of four tugs. All the passengers were landed as soon as the steamer could be brought into position. Great anxiety was evinced to see her, and the police had to clear the landing stage. The tender owned by the Dock Board, having on board General Grant and members of the city government, ran out to meet the Laman and hailed her just before she came round the upper light. All were well on board. Deputations from Liverpool Catholic societies went out in two to welcome the pilgrims. A large crowd cheered and congratulated the passengers on the landing stage.

The pilgrims were conducted to the Adelphi Hotel, to be entertained by the Catholic Club. A Te Deum is to be sung at the Pro-Cathedral. The pilgrims will then proceed directly to Rome.

SETTING ON THE DERBY.

At four o'clock last night the betting on the Derby was 4 to 1 against Chantant, 9 to 2 against Rob Roy, 6 to 1 against Alfyre, and 12 to 1 against Mr. Sanford's Brown Prince.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 29, 1877.
Mr. Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington during the Presidency of Juarez, was to-day nominated Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Trinidad Garcia Secretary of the Interior.

Pedro Valdez, in company with some filibusters, was defeated by government troops on May 16.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FAILURE OF THE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST ON STATE BONDS—THE CHARLESTON DELEGATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REFUSED SEATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 29, 1877.
The Senate to-night struck out the section of the Appropriation bill providing for a levy of \$270,000 to pay the January and July interest on the consolidated bonds of the State, and inserted in lieu thereof an appropriation of \$50,000 to pay the past due salaries of certain State officers. This action of the Senate was a great surprise to the general public, as the section had passed the House by an overwhelming vote. The argument in the Senate assumed almost entirely the shape that in the present prostrated condition of the State it was the duty of taxpayers, while they were unable to meet the heavy foreign debt, to pay up a portion, at least, of the past due debt at home. The republicans, who until to-day were unanimous in favor of paying the public debt, having more interest in past due home claims contracted under republican government, greedily caught at the "compromise," and by adding their vote to a portion of the democratic vote succeeded in killing the section. A long siege is now expected, as the bill must go back to the House, which in all probability will refuse to concur in the amendment. The House tonight, by a vote of sixty-six to twenty-nine, refused to admit the entire Charleston delegation of seven members, fifteen colored and two whites, including Mackey, the speaker of the Chamberlain house. The resignation of Senator Watkinson, who left here upon an indefinite leave of absence a week ago, has been received and accepted.

ARREST ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 29, 1877.
Henry Norfolk, charged by the verdict of the Coroner's inquest with the murder of his wife, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county on Saturday, was lodged in jail here last night. He denies the charge and says there was no cause for him to kill his wife. Public rumor says he entertained too strong a liking for his wife's sister. The circumstantial evidence is very strong against the accused.

PASSENGERS ON THE WAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29, 1877.
The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica is expected here from Acapulco with the passengers of the wrecked City of San Francisco to-morrow or Thursday.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29, 1877.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association was held to-day, and the following officers elected:—President, Henry P. Kidder, Vice Presidents, William C. Bryant and Charles A. Stevens; Secretary, Rev. Rush R. Shippen; Assistant Secretary, George W. Fox; Treasurer, Charles G. Wood; Directors, Rev. George L. Chace, Rev. Edward G. Child, John G. Kimball, Rev. Grinnell Reynolds, Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, Rev. George A. Thayer, Rev. John F. Ware, Thomas Giddell, John D. Long, Joseph H. Moore, John M. Washburn, W. L. Whitney, Miss A. W. Abbott, Miss P. P. Channing, Charles A. Burrage, Alanson Higley, Rev. C. G. Ames.

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, May 29, 1877.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Congregational Association was held at Pilgrim Hall to-day. Reports were read, and Hon. E. S. Fobey, of Boston, was elected president, with twenty-eight vice presidents, representing the denomination in the United States and Canada.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29, 1877.

Moody and Sankey held farewell services in the Tabernacle this evening. The exhortation was addressed to the new converts, 3,000 of whom occupied the centre seats in the building, which was crowded in every part and thousands went away unable to gain admission.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29, 1877.

The closing session of the New England branch of the Woman Suffrage Association was held this evening. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was chosen president, with thirty vice presidents.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

FAIR RIVER, May 29, 1877.

The most imposing temperance rally ever held here occurred at the Academy of Music to-night, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society. The leading speakers were Rev. Hugh O'Donnell and James H. Mullin, of Worcester.

TRADE UNION CONSPIRACY.

MONTREAL, May 29, 1877.

A trade union case has been decided here in which members of the stonecutters' association were mulcted in \$500 damages and costs for conspiring against non-union fellow workmen.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

W. W. DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 30—1 A. M.

For New England, slowly falling barometer, rising temperature, south to west winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, slowly falling barometer, rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary or slowly falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and northeast to southwest